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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/034,395	12/28/2001	Bertram Geck	2001P15341 US	1132
7590 Siemens Corporation Intellectual Property Department 186 Wood Avenue South Iselin, NJ 08830	10/05/2007		EXAMINER ALAM, UZMA	
			ART UNIT 2157	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 10/05/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/034,395	GECK ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Uzma Alam	2157	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 7/18/07.

2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendments filed on July 18, 2007. Claims 1-22 are pending. Claims 1-22 represent a method for providing messages on a telephone.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Piikivi US Patent No. 7,050,993 in view of Cantwell et al. US Patent Publication No. 2001/0034738. Piikivi teaches a method and system for redirecting messages from a computer to a mobile client (see abstract). Cantwell teaches a method and system for managing messages (see abstract).

4. As per claims 1 and 10, Piikivi teaches a method and apparatus for routing Internet-type messages from a computer workstation to a digital telephone having a display, said method comprising:

- a) coupling the computer workstation [PC 1] to a network [communication link 3] (column 4, lines 11-15, 66-67; column 5, lines 1-5);
- b) coupling the digital telephone [mobile client 10] to the [communication link 3] (column 4, lines 11-15, 66-67; column 5, lines 1-5);

c) providing the computer workstation [PC 1] with a browser program [web browser 1A] which supports messaging plug-ins [mobile station plug-in 1B], each of said messaging plug-ins being assigned a selected port (column 5, lines 43-55); and

d) providing messaging redirector plug-ins for the browser program which each replace a corresponding messaging plug-in and are each assigned to a same said selected port to allow the digital telephone to log on to the computer workstation and each of said messaging redirector plug-ins using a respective said selected port to redirect selected messages which have been received at the workstation from the workstation to the digital telephone logged on to the workstation (the-plug in module redirects certain messages to the mobile station; column 5, lines 44-54).

Piikivi teaches the limitations of the claim above including communication link coupling the PC to the mobile client using a communication link 3 including the wireless links such as Bluetooth standard, wireless IR link, or a wired link (column 4, lines 66-67, column 5, lines 1-5). Piikivi does not expressly teach a TCP/IP network. Cantwell teaches known methods of communication links which couple two systems or devices including conventional networks such as the Internet, TCP/IP, LAN, PBX or wireless technology; See paragraphs 0014 and 0018. That is, coupling via a communication link is achieved by conventional methods.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the TCP/IP link of Cantwell to couple the PC and the mobile client of Piikivi. Using the known coupling methods of conventional networks for providing the communication link of Piikivi would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill.

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5. As per claims 2 and 11, Piikivi and Cantwell teach the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the digital telephone and the computer workstation are directly coupled to said network (column 4, lines 11-15, 66-67; column 5, lines 1-5).

6. As per claims 3 and 12, Piikivi and Cantwell teach the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the TCP/IP network is the Internet (column 4, lines 11-15, 66-67; column 5, lines 1-5). Piikivi teaches the communication link 3 coupling the PC to the mobile client using a communication link including the wireless links such as Bluetooth standard, wireless IR link, or a wired link (column 4, lines 66-67, column 5, lines 1-5).

Piikivi does not expressly teach a TCP/IP or Internet network. Cantwell teaches known methods of communication links which couple two systems or devices including conventional networks such as the Internet, TCP/IP, LAN, PBX or wireless technology; See paragraphs 0014 and 0018. That is, coupling via a communication link is achieved by conventional methods.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the TCP/IP link of Cantwell to couple the PC and the mobile client of Piikivi. Using the known coupling methods of conventional networks for providing the communication link of Piikivi would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill.

7. As per claims 4 and 13, Piikivi and Cantwell teach the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the TCP/IP network is a LAN (column 4, lines 11-15, 66-67; column 5, lines 1-5). Piikivi teaches the communication link 3 coupling the PC to the mobile client using a

communication link including the wireless links such as Bluetooth standard, wireless IR link, or a wired link (column 4, lines 66-67, column 5, lines 1-5).

Piikivi does not expressly teach a TCP/IP network. Cantwell teaches known methods of communication links which couple two systems or devices including conventional networks such as the Internet, TCP/IP, LAN, PBX or wireless technology; See paragraphs 0014 and 0018. That is, coupling via a communication link is achieved by conventional methods.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the TCP/IP link of Cantwell to couple the PC and the mobile client of Piikivi. Using the known coupling methods of conventional networks for providing the communication link of Piikivi would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill.

8. As per claims 5 and 14, Piikivi and Cantwell teach the method and apparatus of claims 4 and 13, further comprising: e) coupling the computer workstation is coupled to the Internet (column 4, lines 11-15, 66-67; column 5, lines 1-5). Piikivi teaches the communication link 3 coupling the PC to the mobile client using a communication link including the wireless links such as Bluetooth standard, wireless IR link, or a wired link (column 4, lines 66-67, column 5, lines 1-5).

Piikivi does not expressly teach an Internet. Cantwell teaches known methods of communication links which couple two systems or devices including conventional networks such as the Internet, TCP/IP, LAN, PBX or wireless technology; See paragraphs 0014 and 0018. That is, coupling via a communication link is achieved by conventional methods.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the TCP/IP link of Cantwell to couple the PC and the mobile client of Piikivi. Using the known coupling methods of conventional networks for providing the communication link of Piikivi would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill.

9. As per claims 6 and 15, Piikivi and Cantwell teach the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the digital telephone is coupled to the TCP/IP network via a telephone network coupled to a server computer coupled to the TCP/IP network (column 4, lines 11-15, 66-67; column 5, lines 1-5). Piikivi teaches the communication link 3 coupling the PC to the mobile client using a communication link including the wireless links such as Bluetooth standard, wireless IR link, or a wired link (column 4, lines 66-67, column 5, lines 1-5).

Piikivi does not expressly teach a TCP/IP network . Cantwell teaches known methods of communication links which couple two systems or devices including conventional networks such as the Internet, TCP/IP, LAN, PBX or wireless technology; See paragraphs 0014 and 0018. That is, coupling via a communication link is achieved by conventional methods.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the TCP/IP link of Cantwell to couple the PC and the mobile client of Piikivi. Using the known coupling methods of conventional networks for providing the communication link of Piikivi would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill.

10. As per claims 7 and 16, Piikivi and Cantwell teach the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the digital telephone is coupled to the TCP/IP network via the PSTN coupled to a telephone network coupled to the TCP/IP network (column 4, lines 11-15, 66-67; column 5,

lines 1-5). Piikivi teaches the communication link 3 coupling the PC to the mobile client using a communication link including the wireless links such as Bluetooth standard, wireless IR link, or a wired link (column 4, lines 66-67, column 5, lines 1-5).

Piikivi does not expressly teach a TCP/IP or PSTN network. Cantwell teaches known methods of communication links which couple two systems or devices including conventional networks such as the Internet, TCP/IP, LAN, PBX or wireless technology; See paragraphs 0014 and 0018. That is, coupling via a communication link is achieved by conventional methods.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the TCP/IP link of Cantwell to couple the PC and the mobile client of Piikivi. Using the known coupling methods of conventional networks for providing the communication link of Piikivi would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill.

11. As per claims 8 and 17, Piikivi and Cantwell teach the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the digital telephone is coupled to the TCP/IP network via a wireless connection to a telephone network coupled to the TCP/IP network (column 4, lines 11-15, 66-67; column 5, lines 1-5). Piikivi teaches the communication link 3 coupling the PC to the mobile client using a communication link including the wireless links such as Bluetooth standard, wireless IR link, or a wired link (column 4, lines 66-67, column 5, lines 1-5).

Piikivi does not expressly teach a TCP/IP network . Cantwell teaches known methods of communication links which couple two systems or devices including conventional networks such as the Internet, TCP/IP, LAN, PBX or wireless technology; See paragraphs 0014 and 0018. That is, coupling via a communication link is achieved by conventional methods.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the TCP/IP link of Cantwell to couple the PC and the mobile client of Piikivi. Using the known coupling methods of conventional networks for providing the communication link of Piikivi would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill.

12. As per claims 9 and 18, Piikivi and Cantwell teach the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the digital telephone is coupled to the TCP/IP network via a wireless connection to the PSTN to a telephone network coupled to the TCP/IP network (column 4, lines 11-15, 66-67; column 5, lines 1-5). Piikivi teaches the communication link 3 coupling the PC to the mobile client using a communication link including the wireless links such as Bluetooth standard, wireless IR link, or a wired link (column 4, lines 66-67, column 5, lines 1-5).

Piikivi does not expressly teach a TCP/IP or PSTN network . Cantwell teaches known methods of communication links which couple two systems or devices including conventional networks such as the Internet, TCP/IP, LAN, PBX or wireless technology; See paragraphs 0014 and 0018. That is, coupling via a communication link is achieved by conventional methods.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the TCP/IP link of Cantwell to couple the PC and the mobile client of Piikivi. Using the known coupling methods of conventional networks for providing the communication link of Piikivi would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill.

13. As per claims 19 and 21 Piikivi and Cantwell teach the method of claim 1, wherein said messaging plug-ins include plug-ins to handle each of news groups, stock quotes, news headlines, weather reports, auction information, instant messaging and electronic mail, (column 5, lines 34-44) and the step (d) of providing messaging redirector plug-ins for the browser program comprises the steps of:

- i) providing said messaging redirector plug-ins (column 5, lines 41-44);
- ii) replacing a corresponding messaging plug-in in said browser program (column 5, lines 43-45);
- iii) assigning each provided said messaging redirector plug-in the same said selected port as a replaced said corresponding messaging plug-in (column 5, lines 43-50);
- iv) allowing the digital phone to log on to the computer workstation (column 5, lines 50-52); and
- v) using a respective said selected port by each said messaging redirector plug-in to forward selected messages to the digital phone (column 5, lines 44-54).

14. As per claims 20 and 22 Piikivi and Cantwell teach the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, said messaging redirector program forwarding said selected messages over said respective selected port to the network (column 4, lines 11-15, 66-67; column 5, lines 1-5). Piikivi teaches the communication link 3 coupling the PC to the mobile client using a communication link including the wireless links such as Bluetooth standard, wireless IR link, or a wired link (column 4, lines 66-67, column 5, lines 1-5).

Piikivi does not expressly teach a PBX network . Cantwell teaches known methods of communication links which couple two systems or devices including conventional networks such as the Internet, TCP/IP, LAN, PBX or wireless technology; See paragraphs 0014 and 0018. That is, coupling via a communication link is achieved by conventional methods.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the TCP/IP link of Cantwell to couple the PC and the mobile client of Piikivi. Using the known coupling methods of conventional networks for providing the communication link of Piikivi would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill.

*Response to Arguments*

15. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

*Conclusion*

16. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

17. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Uzma Alam whose telephone number is (571) 272-3995. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Uzma alam  
ua  
October 1, 2007

  
ARIO ETIENNE  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2110